

SCHOOL PROJECTS

Science & Social Projects Collection



Ready project chapters for classes 6–10

Presenter Name · 7 · 2026

Course map

- 01** Save Our Forests
 - 02** Air Pollution
 - 03** Our Solar System
 - 04** Our Wonderful Universe
 - 05** Natural Disasters
 - 06** The Water Cycle
-



SAVE OUR FORESTS

01



Why forests matter and how we can protect them

Project 1 · Save Our Forests

What is forests?

Forests are large areas covered with trees, plants and animals living together.

Forests give us oxygen, rain, food, medicine and homes for wildlife. Cutting too many trees causes floods, soil loss and climate change.



Picture of forests

Amazing facts

31%

of Earth's land is forest

80%

of land animals live in
forests

1 tree

can absorb ~20 kg CO₂ a
year

Layers of a forest

01

Canopy

Tall trees form a roof.

02

Understorey

Shrubs and young trees.

03

Forest floor

Leaves, fungi and insects.

How forests help



Absorb

Trees take in CO₂



Release

Oxygen for us



Hold

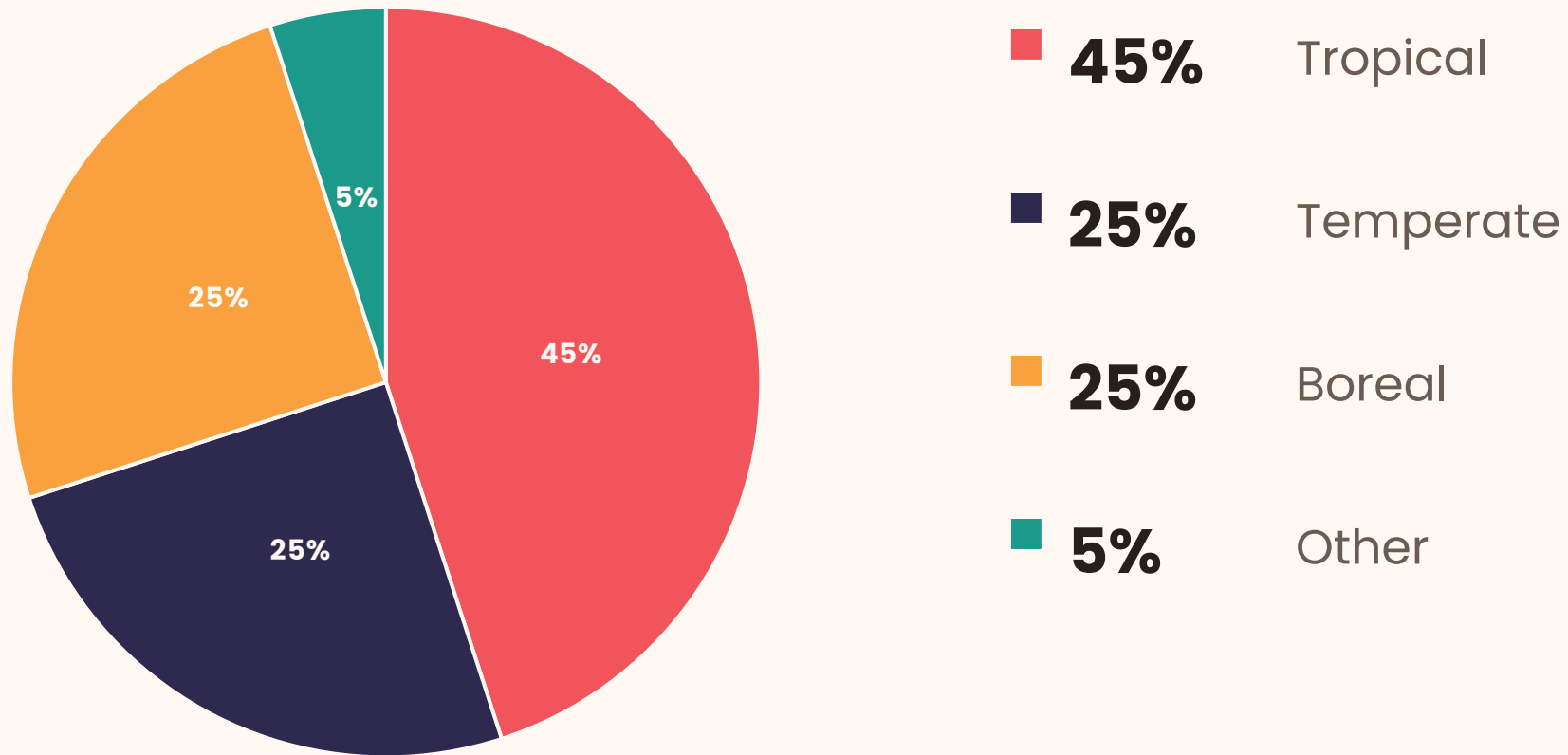
Roots stop soil erosion



Bring rain

Water cycle support

Forest cover by type (sample)



Sample data for illustration.

Our activity

- Collect fallen leaves from three trees
- Press them in a notebook
- Label each with its tree name
- Make a class leaf chart



Forest vs city

Forest

- ✓ Cool and shady
- ✓ Clean air
- ✓ Rich wildlife

City

- Hot concrete
- Polluted air
- Few animals

What we can do

01

Plant a tree

On your birthday every year.

02

Save paper

Use both sides.

03

Spread awareness

Tell friends why trees matter.



Portrait image



The best time to plant a tree was 20 years ago. The second best time is now.

— A popular proverb

AIR POLLUTION

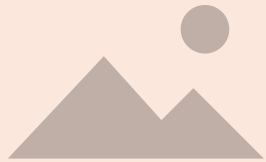
02



Causes, effects and clean-air habits

Project 2 · Air Pollution

What is air pollution?



Picture of air pollution

Air pollution means harmful gases, smoke and dust mixing with the air we breathe.

Vehicles, factories, burning waste and crop stubble release pollutants. They harm our lungs, plants and buildings, and add to climate change.

Amazing facts

PM2.5

tiny particles that enter
lungs

AQI

index that measures air
quality

Winter

when smog is often
worst

Main pollutants

01

Particulates

Dust, smoke and soot.

02

Gases

Nitrogen oxides, sulphur dioxide.

03

Ozone

Harmful near the ground.

How smog forms



Emit

Vehicles and factories



Trap

Cold air holds
pollutants



React

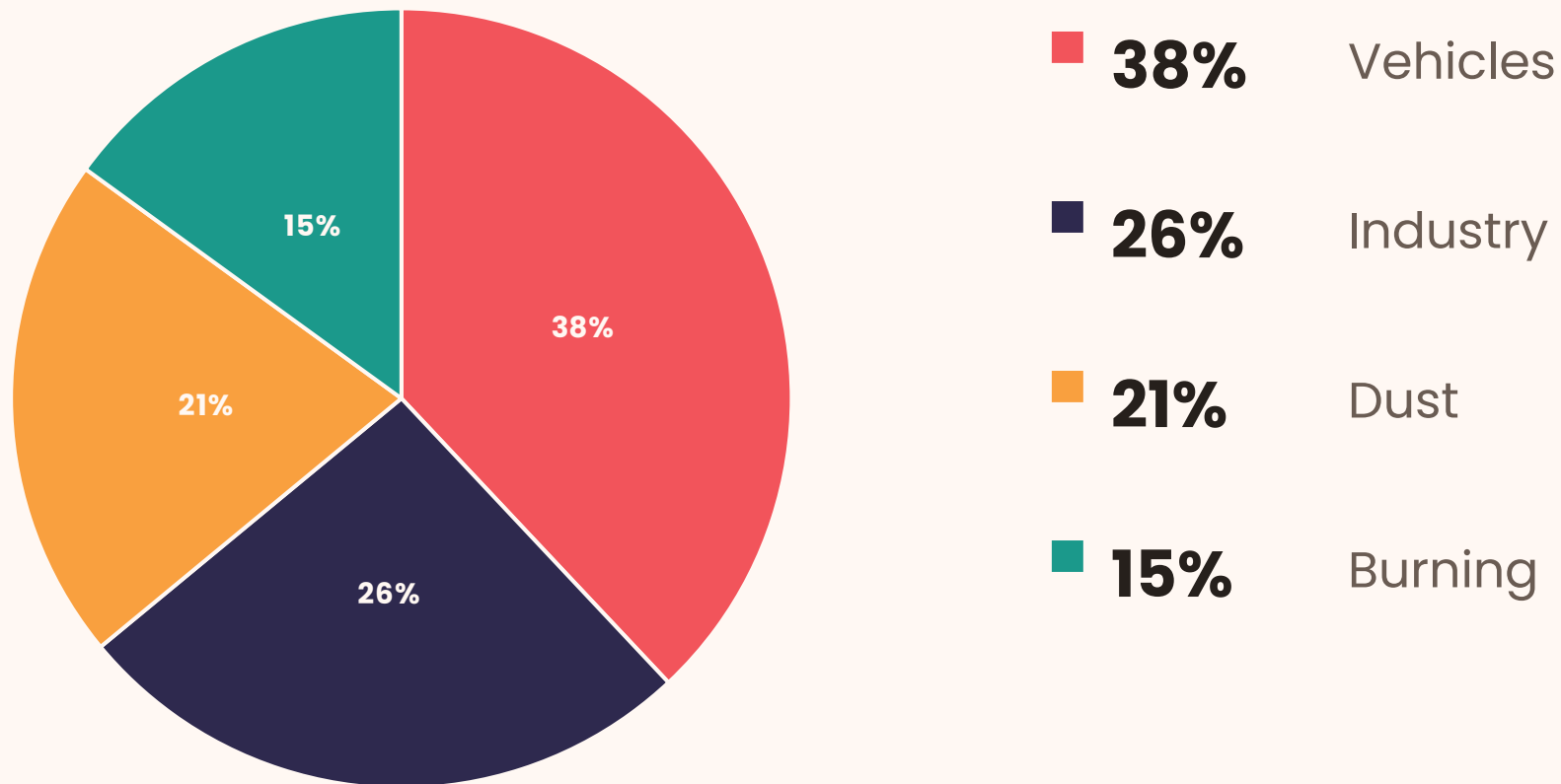
Sunlight forms ozone



Smog

Hazy, unhealthy air

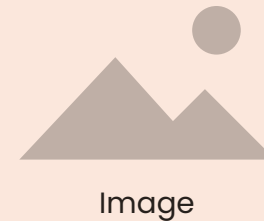
Sources of city air pollution (sample)



Sample data for illustration.

Our activity

- Smear petroleum jelly on a white card
- Hang it outside for three days
- Look at the dust stuck to it
- Compare cards from different places



Clean vs polluted air

Clean air

- ✓ Clear blue sky
- ✓ Easy breathing
- ✓ Healthy plants

Polluted air

- Hazy sky
- Coughing and asthma
- Damaged leaves

What we can do

01

Walk or cycle

For short trips.

02

No burning

Never burn waste or leaves.

03

Plant more

Indoor and outdoor plants.



Portrait image



*We do not inherit the earth
from our ancestors; we
borrow it from our children.*

— A well-known saying

OUR SOLAR SYSTEM

03



A journey around the Sun and its planets

Project 3 · Our Solar System

What is the solar system?

The solar system is the Sun and everything that travels around it — planets, moons, asteroids and comets.

Eight planets orbit the Sun. The four inner planets are rocky, and the four outer planets are giant balls of gas and ice.



Picture of the solar system

Amazing facts

8

planets orbit the Sun

1.3 M

Earths could fit inside
the Sun

8 min

for sunlight to reach
Earth

Types of planets

01

Rocky planets

Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars.

02

Gas giants

Jupiter and Saturn.

03

Ice giants

Uranus and Neptune.

Day, year and seasons



Spin

Earth turns once a day



Orbit

Earth goes around the Sun in a year



Tilt

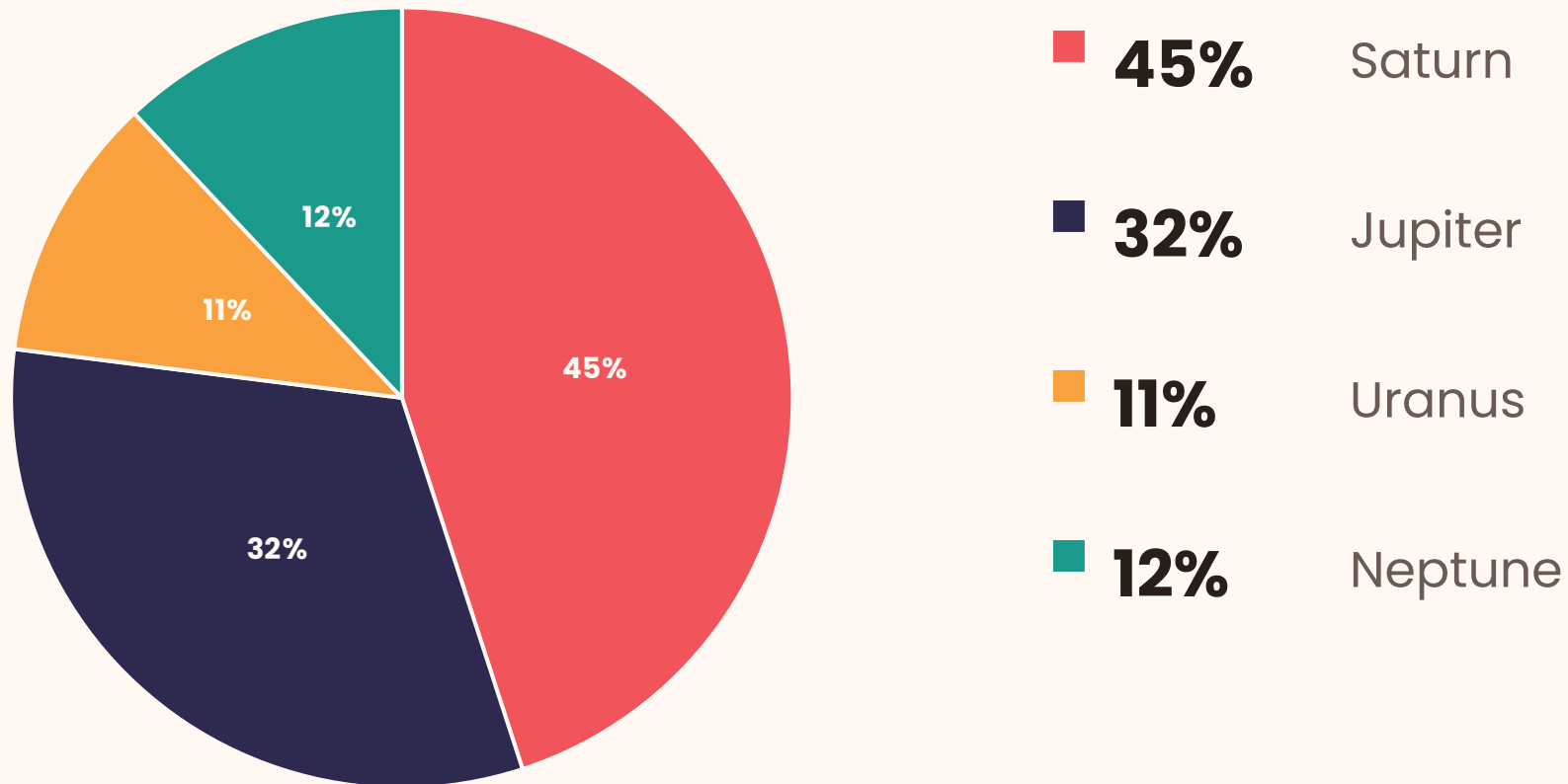
Earth's tilt gives us seasons



Moon

The Moon orbits Earth monthly

Moons of the giant planets



Sample data for illustration.

Our activity

- Make planets from clay or paper balls
- Arrange them in order from the Sun
- Use a string to show each orbit
- Label each planet with one fun fact



Image

Earth vs Mars

Earth

- ✓ Liquid water on the surface
- ✓ Air we can breathe
- ✓ One moon

Mars

- Cold, dry desert
- Very thin air
- Two small moons

What we can do

01

Stargaze

Look for planets on a clear night.

02

Read

Find a space book in the library.

03

Ask

Write down three questions about space.



Portrait image



The universe is full of magical things waiting for us to discover.

— A favourite classroom quote

**OUR WONDERFUL
UNIVERSE**

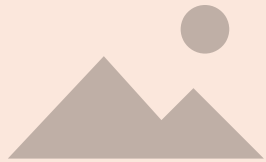
04



Stars, galaxies and our place in space

Project 4 · Our Wonderful Universe

What is the universe?



Picture of the universe

The universe is everything that exists — all of space, time, matter and energy.

It contains billions of galaxies, each with billions of stars. Our Sun is one star in the Milky Way galaxy.

Amazing facts

13.8 bn

years old (estimated)

100 bn+

galaxies

1

home planet — Earth

What is out there

01

Stars

Giant balls of hot gas.

02

Galaxies

Huge groups of stars.

03

Nebulae

Clouds where stars are born.

Life of a star



Nebula

Gas and dust gather



Star

Fusion begins



Red giant

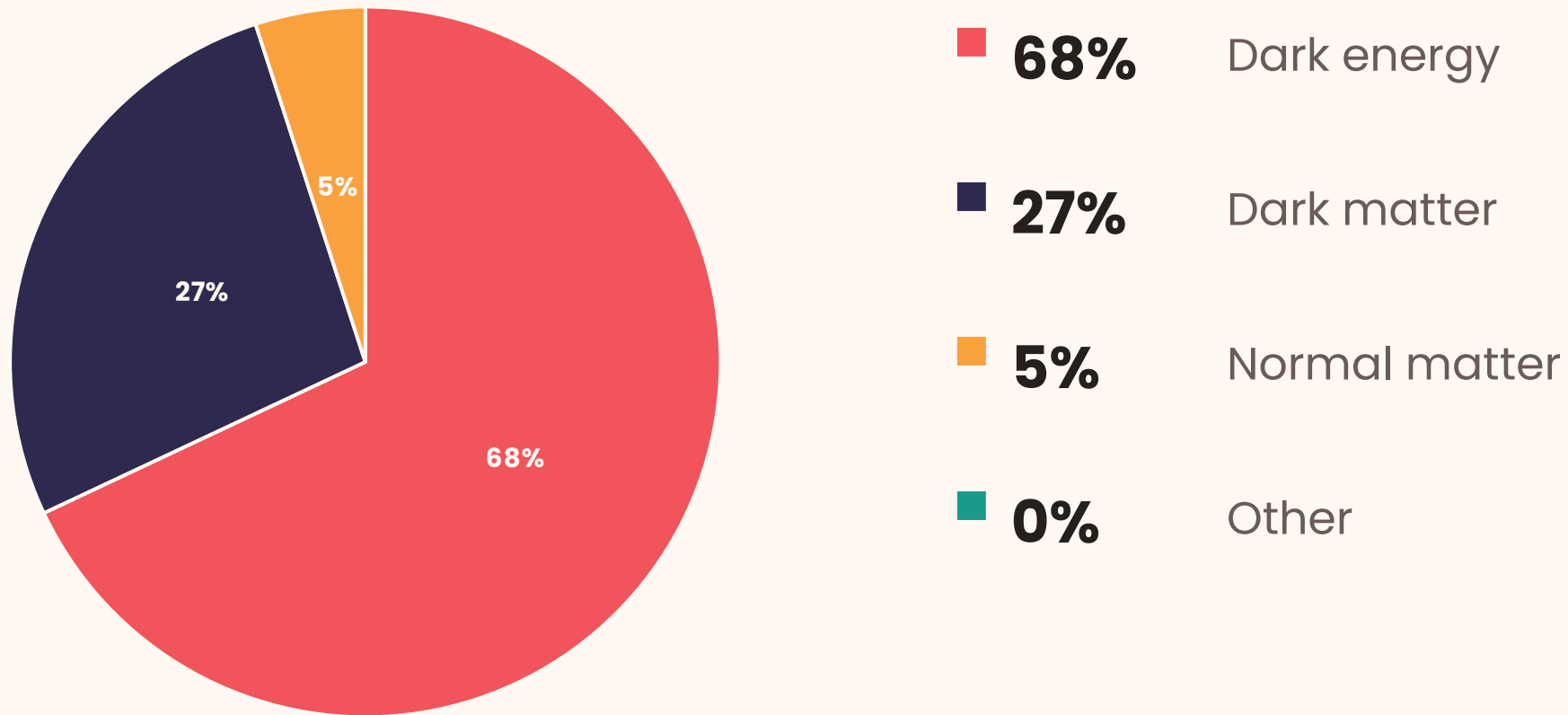
Star swells



End

White dwarf or more

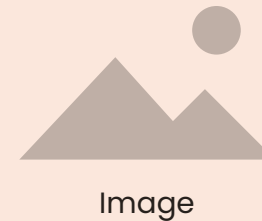
What the universe is made of (approx.)



Sample data for illustration.

Our activity

- Go outside on a clear night
- Find the Moon and a bright star
- Use a star-map app to name it
- Sketch what you saw



Star vs planet

Star

- ✓ Makes its own light
- ✓ Very hot
- ✓ e.g. the Sun

Planet

- Reflects light
- Orbits a star
- e.g. Earth

What we can do

01

Stargaze

Find constellations.

02

Visit

A planetarium trip.

03

Read

Books on space.



Portrait image



*Look up at the stars and
not down at your feet.*

— A famous physicist

NATURAL DISASTERS

05



Earthquakes, floods and cyclones — and how to stay safe

Project 5 · Natural Disasters

What is natural disasters?

A natural disaster is a sudden event in nature that causes great damage and loss of life.

Earthquakes shake the ground, floods cover land with water and cyclones bring strong winds and rain. Preparation saves lives.



Picture of natural disasters

Amazing facts

7,500 km

India's coastline
exposed to cyclones

58%

of India's land is
earthquake-prone
(approx.)

12%

of land is flood-prone
(approx.)

Common disasters

01

Earthquake

Sudden shaking of the ground.

02

Flood

Overflow of water onto land.

03

Cyclone

Huge storm with strong winds.

Disaster safety cycle



Prepare

Plans and kits



Warn

Alerts and sirens



Respond

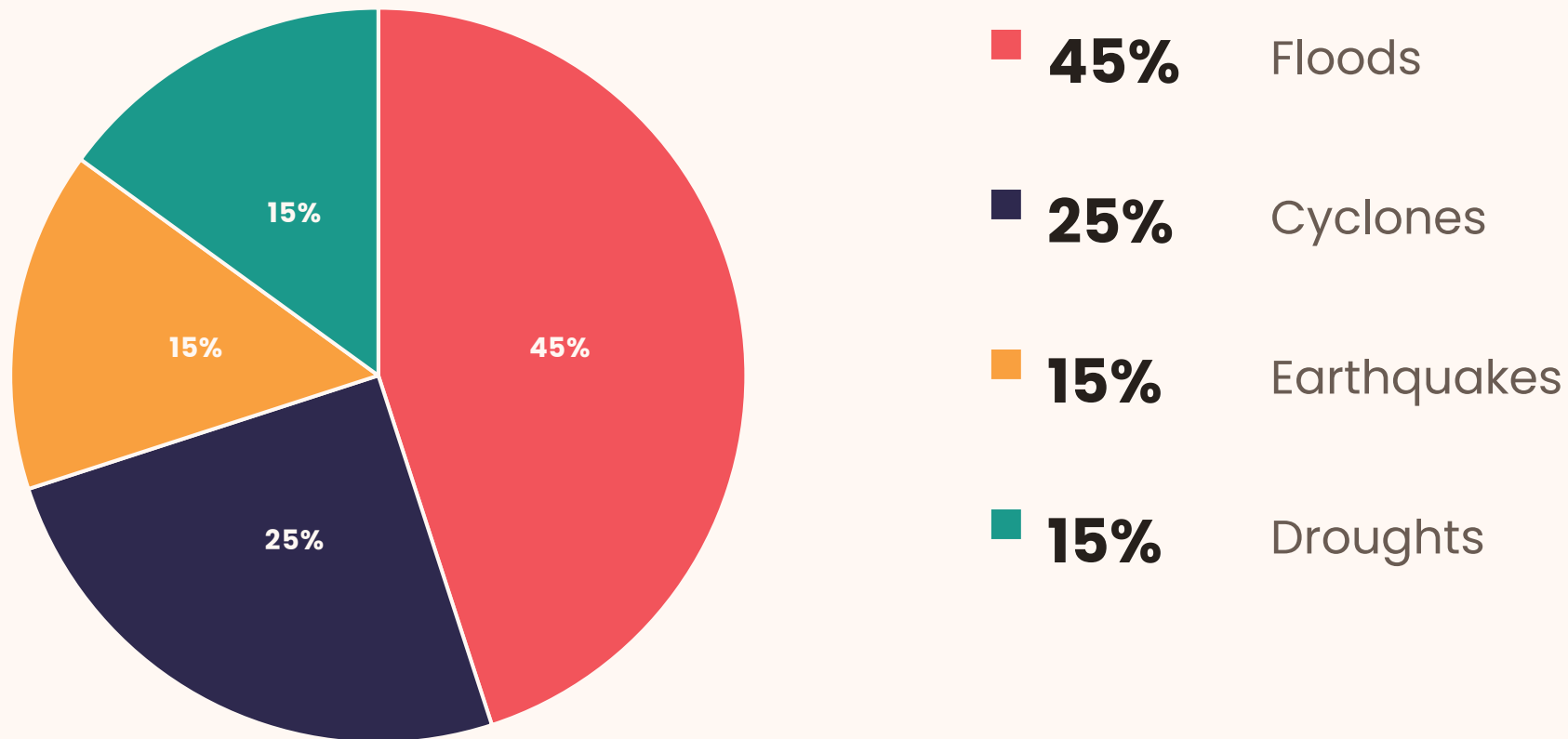
Evacuate and rescue



Recover

Rebuild stronger

Disasters in India by type (sample)



Sample data for illustration.

Our activity

- Make a list of items for an emergency kit
- Pack a small box with a torch and water
- Draw your home's safe exit route
- Practise a drill with family



Image

Earthquake: do and don't

Do

- ✓ Drop, cover and hold
- ✓ Stay away from windows
- ✓ Move to open ground after

Don't

- Use lifts
- Run outside during shaking
- Stand near walls

What we can do

01

Emergency kit

Torch, water, first aid.

02

Know your exits

At home and school.

03

Stay informed

Follow official alerts.



Portrait image



*By failing to prepare, you
are preparing to fail.*

— A well-known saying

THE WATER CYCLE

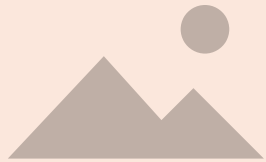
06

A solid red vertical bar is positioned on the left side of the slide, extending from the top to the bottom.

How water travels around our planet

Project 6 · The Water Cycle

What is the water cycle?



Picture of the water cycle

The water cycle is the never-ending journey of water between the land, the oceans and the sky.

The sun heats water, which rises as vapour, forms clouds and falls back as rain or snow. The same water has been moving around Earth for billions of years.

Amazing facts

97%

of Earth's water is salty
ocean water

2%

is frozen in ice and
glaciers

1%

is fresh water we can
use

Main stages

01

Evaporation

The sun heats water and it turns into vapour.

02

Condensation

Vapour cools and forms clouds.

03

Precipitation

Water falls as rain, snow or hail.

The cycle step by step



Evaporation

Sun warms seas and
lakes



Condensation

Clouds form high up



Precipitation

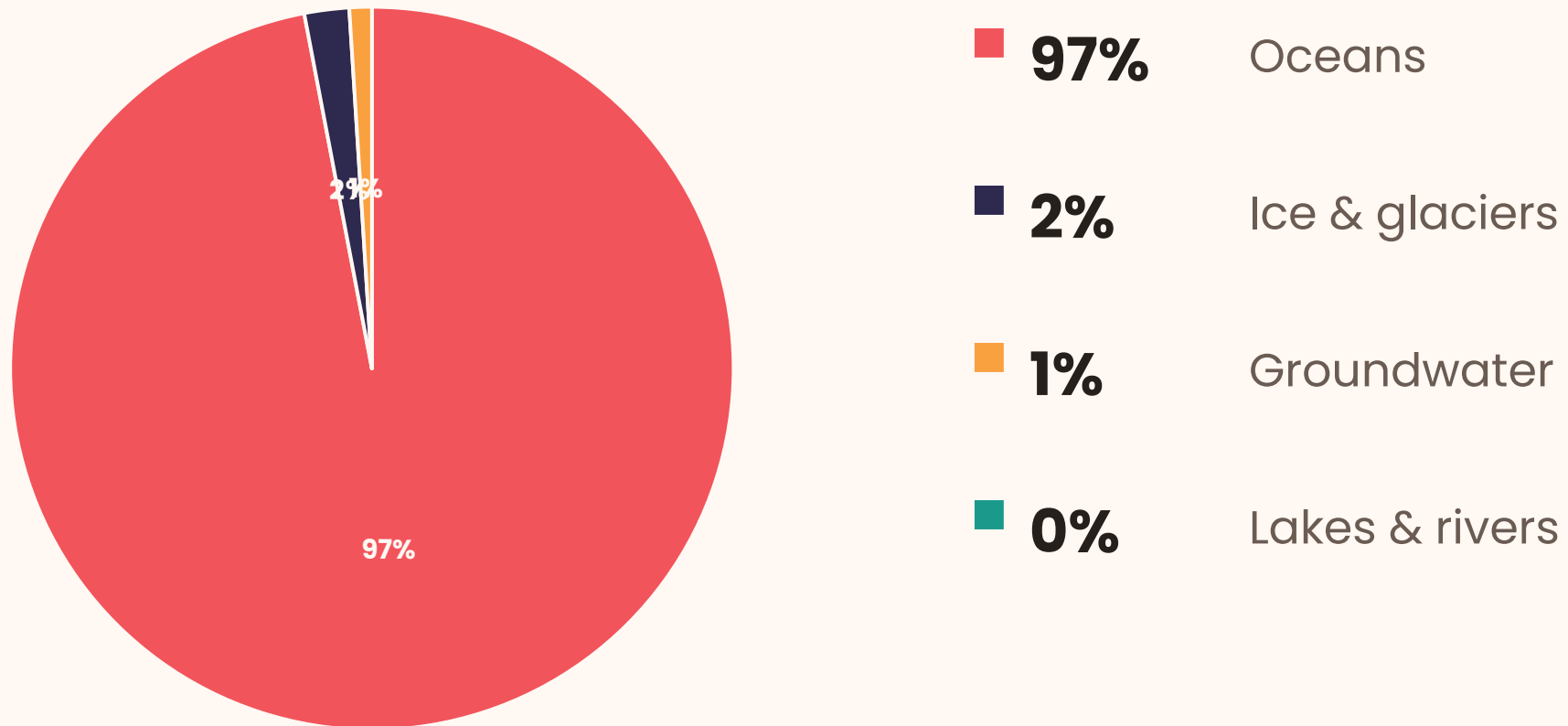
Rain falls on land



Collection

Water flows back to the
sea

Where Earth's water is



Sample data for illustration.

Our activity

- Take a bowl of warm water and cover it with cling film
- Put a few ice cubes on top of the film
- Watch drops form under the film — that is condensation
- Drops falling back show precipitation



Rain vs snow

Rain

- ✓ Falls when air is warm
- ✓ Liquid water drops
- ✓ Common in monsoon

Snow

- Falls when air is freezing
- Tiny ice crystals
- Common in the mountains

What we can do

01

Save water

Turn off the tap while brushing.

02

Harvest rain

Collect rainwater for plants.

03

Keep rivers clean

Never throw waste in water.



Portrait image



*Water is the driving force
of all nature.*

— A famous saying

THE HUMAN DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

07

A thick red vertical bar is positioned on the left side of the slide, extending from the top to the bottom.

How our body turns food into energy

Project 7 · The Human Digestive System

What is digestion?

Digestion is the process of breaking food into small parts the body can absorb.

Food travels from the mouth through the food pipe, stomach and intestines. Juices and enzymes break it down so nutrients pass into the blood.



Picture of digestion

Amazing facts

9 m

length of the digestive tract

6 m

length of the small intestine

24–72 h

time food takes to pass through

Main organs

01

Mouth

Teeth chew, saliva starts digestion.

02

Stomach

Acids and enzymes churn food.

03

Intestines

Absorb nutrients and water.

Journey of food



Ingest

Eating and chewing



Digest

Stomach breaks food
down



Absorb

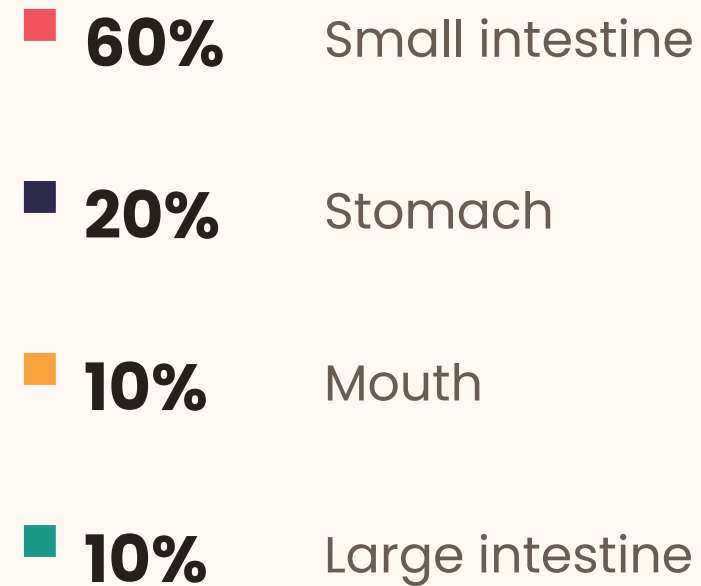
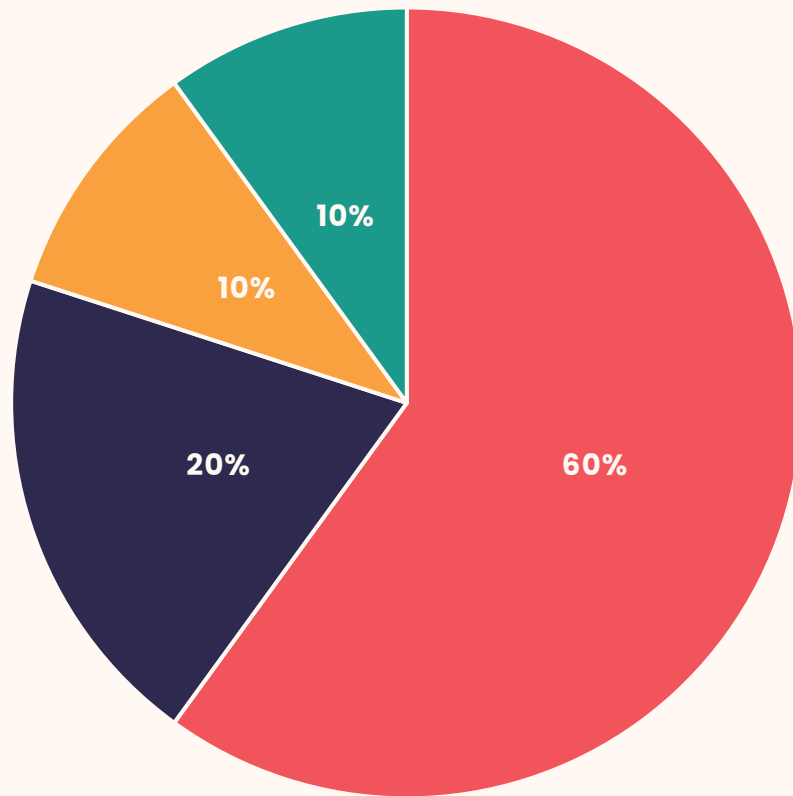
Nutrients into blood



Egest

Waste leaves the body

Where digestion happens (sample)



Sample data for illustration.

Our activity

- Chew a piece of bread for one minute
- Notice it starts tasting sweet
- Saliva turns starch into sugar
- Write what you observed



Healthy vs unhealthy habits

Healthy

- ✓ Chew slowly
- ✓ Eat fibre and fruit
- ✓ Drink water

Unhealthy

- Eating too fast
- Junk food daily
- Skipping meals

What we can do

01

Chew well

At least 20 times per bite.

02

Eat fibre

Fruits, vegetables, whole grains.

03

Stay hydrated

Eight glasses of water.



Portrait image



Let food be thy medicine.

— A saying attributed to ancient physicians

Thank you

Questions and discussion.

Presenter Name

hello@yourdomain.in